

stated that the murderers were not permitted to ex-

to strife between us and our former masters; we know that our success in a great measure depends upon the advice and direction of the white man; therefore we ask kind and just treatment from our friends, and we pledge to them our confidence and our best efforts for our common good, prosperity and happiness.

Resolved, That we, the undersigned, colored citizens, in recognition of the above, and in order to discharge all the duties incumbent upon us by reason of our changed condition, for this is our home and our country; we know no other, and wish to be and are in the hands of our fathers.

Scarcely in Georgia.

Accounts from the interior of Georgia state that no one planter in ten has corn and meal to carry him beyond the first of July. At least one-half of them have not a month's supply, and very many are either about exhausting their stores or have done so, and in despair discharged their hands and turned out their stock to graze. The money is not in the country to buy food, and crops cannot be made without it.

The Natural Allies of the Colored Race in the South.

[From the Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer.]

The natural allies of the colored race in the south are those among whom they have lived, and among whom they are just treatment and freedom, and not the white man. Humanity, duty, interest, each and all suggest that every effort on the part of the white man to ameliorate the condition of the colored man, and to free him from the education and instill into their minds correct principles, to promote their welfare by encouraging them to industrial pursuits, should be made. He does not come upon this ground and humiliate those who seek only the freedman's vote; who, claiming to be his special advocate, flatters that he may advance his own ends, and in so doing, he humiliates the colored man by such, nor will the credulous among them long remain deceived, if the Southern white man will only perform his duty. The colored man, upon whom freedom has recently been conferred, and upon whom the right of suffrage has also been conferred. The white man, who, from interested motives, seeks only to make a politician of the black man, and that for the purpose of securing his vote, or to make a party man of him, for the purpose of securing the success of a party, is his enemy, and not his friend.

We warn our colored friends against all such, and we appeal to those of our own race who witness such efforts not to stand by without making an effort to counteract them. The colored man and the white man of the South must live together with relations different from those of the past. The one must possess the confidence to tolerate race, and the other must be the same; with interests that do not clash; why should there be strife? The white man who would provoke it is the enemy of the colored man, and the colored man who would provoke it is the enemy of the white man. The white man, who would provoke it is the enemy of each, whom all should denounce, and against whose pernicious counsels we warn our colored friends.

ALABAMA.

Education and Morality in Alabama.

Henry Watson, a colored man, of Union Spring, Alabama, has started a school for freedmen on his own responsibility, and it is well attended by pupils, who make good progress. The freedmen of that town, being annoyed and outraged by the conduct of some few white women of their own color, organized a patrol to compel all colored women found on the streets after ten o'clock at night to go home. In this they have the encouragement of the Town Council.

Radical Progress in Alabama—Indignation of the "Conservatives."

[From "The Montgomery Advertiser"]

"BURN, BURN, BURN! THE WHITE DEVIL DEFORMITY!"

The party which is springing up in Alabama for the purpose of giving the State to the black republican party, is not only a party of the future, but a party of the present. It is a party to denounce our dead heroes as criminals. They ask us to join with them in damning to the latest posterity the memory of our sons and fathers, who, at the call of the country, laid down their lives in a fruitless endeavor to avert the calamities which have befallen us. They are taking arms, with thousands of men, to destroy the property of the white man, and with fire and blood, the burning of our peaceful homes; the outraging of the sanctity of the female and the child, and the burning of the white man, to violate, the Constitution of the United States. There was a party at the North which protested against the horrors of Black Republicanism, and at the same time respect the rights of the people under the law. That party is to-day battling manfully and successfully against the violence and anarchy which are being perpetrated in the South. We find Southern men protesting against their labor, and preferring to rush into the embrace of the white man, and to be branded as traitors to the Southern States, than marked by sacked cities, desolated homes, starving matrons and weeping virgins. We could have endured to see these violators of all law, and of the sacred rights of humanity, and to see them plant the foot upon our neck; but how can we endure to hear them asking for our suffrage—asking us to give them the right to vote, and to be admitted to the franchise without our voluntary approval? How can we hear without asking the price for shame, men of our own blood, coming to receive the approval of our white friends, and the State, stained with the infamy of military law and whose hands are red with our blood. What shall we say when we are asked by miserable scoundrels to give our vote to prop the waning fortunes of the radicals?

LOUISIANA.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Relief for the Suffering—The Work on the Roman Crevasse Suspended. &c., &c.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., April 25, 1867.

General Moore, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau has received instructions from Washington to issue rations to destitute persons in this State through his agents in the different parishes. He has also received contributions from the North to aid the sufferers. The General directs the attention of railroad and steamboat companies to the fact that they are to give up the business of this city, "requests those who may be willing to favor the suffering and destitute by conveying the bounty of the government to them free of charge, to be kind enough to send written notice to that effect" to his headquarters.

On the 21st orders were sent to suspend further work upon the Roman Crevasse in consequence of the failure on the part of the Board of Levee Commissioners to raise money for the purchase of materials and payment for the laborers. The committee of planters from the parish of St. James also failed to raise money from the banks for the purpose of raising the levee. It is estimated that the failure to close this crevasse alone will cause the loss of over \$1,000,000.

On and after the 1st of May next two trains will leave this city for the Government and New York by the Great Southern Mail Route.

MISSISSIPPI.

Letter from Mr. Henry T. Eliett, Judge of the Supreme Court of Mississippi.

Mr. Henry T. Eliett, a Judge of the Supreme Court of Mississippi, and one of her most gifted and enlightened statesmen, has published a letter on the present condition of this State, in which he expresses his opinion in inquiry addressed to him. It is characterized by the ability and logic which distinguish all his productions, and which are so well known to the people of our State. Not approving, as none of our people do, but decidedly disapproving—the Military bill, he regards reconstruction in the form of one of our present rulers, as a "gross error, and demonstrates that it is the imperative duty of every citizen who is not disfranchised to vote. To quote his own language, "it is the duty of every citizen to vote, and it is the duty of every citizen entitled to a vote to do so; and it is doubly his duty now. The convention will be a most important one, and it is the duty of every citizen to vote, and it is the duty of every citizen to be agitated there. The whole subject of reconstruction, among other things, will come up. The radical opinions that are rampant in Tennessee and Missouri will be repeated."

On the subject of negro suffrage, he suggests that "after all, objectionable as it is, it may prove to be by no means an unwise measure. It is a measure which diminish in magnitude and terror as we approach and grapple with them. So it will probably be with this." He goes on to say that "the radicals are a party of the future, and it is the duty of every citizen to vote, and it is the duty of every citizen to be agitated there. The whole subject of reconstruction, among other things, will come up. The radical opinions that are rampant in Tennessee and Missouri will be repeated."

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